



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 1567, HARRISBURG 17120

PY G192.1 1962/1964

September 30, 1964

Honorable John W. Ingram
Secretary of Administration
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Secretary Ingram:

In compliance with your request of September 15, 1964, we are submitting our report for the Biennium July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1964. During this period a number of developments and changes were made with the most significant being legislative action amending the Game Laws to provide increased fees for Resident and Nonresident Hunting Licenses. This action was necessary to meet the rapidly increasing costs of overall operations in order to provide the public and sportsmen of the Commonwealth with the best possible service as related to management of the many valuable wildlife resources.

New Members of the Pennsylvania Game Commission appointed during the Biennium are as follows:

LORING H. CRAMER, Stroudsburg, Monroe County - appointed February 18, 1963, and confirmed by the Senate on March 11, 1963.

FREDERICK M. SIMPSON, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County - appointed on August 2, 1963, and confirmed by the Senate March 31, 1964.

Accounting Section

The increased revenue for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964 (in Biennium 1962-64) is due in large part to hunting license increases applicable to licenses for the period beginning September 1, 1963. The marked decrease in expenditures reflects an earlier curtailment of programs caused by the declining revenues that made such a license fee increase necessary.

	<u>1962-64</u>	<u>1960-62</u>	<u>Amount of Increase or (Decrease)</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
Cash on Hand -				
Beginning of Period.	\$ 2,975,406.28	\$ 5,348,848.19	(\$2,373,441.91)	(44.3)
Receipts during				
Period	<u>12,465,656.00</u>	<u>11,195,185.81</u>	<u>1,270,470.19</u>	<u>11.3</u>
Total Cash Available.	15,441,062.28	16,544,034.00	(1,102,971.72)	(6.6)
Expenditures during				
Period	<u>11,881,726.76</u>	<u>13,531,205.08</u>	<u>(1,649,478.32)</u>	<u>(12.1)</u>
Cash on Hand -				
End of Period	<u>\$ 3,559,335.52</u>	<u>\$ 3,012,828.92</u>	<u>\$ 546,506.60</u>	<u>18.1</u>
Detailed Expenditures				
Land Management	\$ 4,891,501.88	\$ 6,256,800.18	(\$1,365,298.30)	(21.8)
Law Enforcement	2,689,512.62	2,272,053.58	417,459.04	18.3
Propagation	1,898,719.54	2,256,220.43	(357,500.89)	(15.8)
Administration	626,867.06	932,688.65	(305,821.59)	(32.8)
Other (a)	<u>1,775,125.66</u>	<u>1,813,442.24</u>	<u>(38,316.58)</u>	<u>(2.1)</u>
	<u>\$11,881,726.76</u>	<u>\$13,531,205.08</u>	<u>(\$1,649,478.32)</u>	<u>(12.1)</u>

(a) Research, Training School, Employee Benefits, Miscellaneous

	<u>6-30-64</u>	<u>6-30-62</u>	<u>Increase or (Decrease)</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
Capital Assets	\$ 9,235,440.63	\$ 8,446,861.05	\$ 788,579.58	9.3

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

Harrisburg, Pa.

CHANGES IN THE GAME LAW BY THE 1963 LEGISLATURE

IN THE FOLLOWING TEXT, THE UNDERSCORING INDICATES NEW WORDING ADDED TO THE GAME LAW

INCREASING THE RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE FEE, PROVIDING SPECIALLY FOR THE FEE TO BE CHARGED CERTAIN MINORS.

Section 302, as amended by Act No. 271, approved August 6, 1963. The increase in license fees provided for in this amending Act shall be applicable to licenses for the period beginning September 1, 1963.

Section 302, Act of June 3, 1937, (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 302. Resident License Fees. -- Each such resident as provided in the preceding section, upon application made, in writing, to any agent authorized to issue such licenses within the Commonwealth, the presentation of proof that he is a citizen of the United States and a bonafide resident of this Commonwealth under the requirements of this article, and the establishment of his identity to the satisfaction of the authority issuing the license, or to the satisfaction of the justice of the peace, magistrate, or notary public, or any agent designated to receive applications for licenses, when taking such applications as hereinafter authorized, by producing a bank book, letters, lodge cards, police cards, a motor vehicle driver's license, or some other positive means of identification, and, in the case of naturalized foreign-born applicants, the production of such applicant's naturalization papers, unless any such person has been disqualified for a license in the manner hereinafter specified, and the payment to said agent or the Department of Revenue of five dollars and twenty cents (\$5.20), except as hereinafter provided for certain minors, shall be entitled to a resident hunter's license and a tag with the number of the license thereon, which shall entitle the holder to hunt or trap for all wild birds and wild animals which may legally be hunted or trapped in this Commonwealth. Residents with the above qualifications who are between the ages of twelve and sixteen, inclusive at the time of application, shall be entitled to a resident hunter's license and tag upon payment to said agent or the Department of Revenue of three dollars and twenty cents (\$3.20). The application for the issuance of a license in such cases shall, in addition to the other information required, give the date of birth of the applicant.

Any resident disabled veteran of any war whose disability consists of the loss of one or more limbs or the loss of the use of one or more limbs and who meets the above qualifications shall be issued such license upon application to any county treasurer without the payment of the above license fee provided for the use of the Commonwealth. The application for the issuance of a license in such case shall in addition to the other information required, contain a statement that the applicant is a war veteran and that his disability was service incurred. The county treasurer may likewise require of such applicant the production of such applicant's discharge papers.



* * * * *

INCREASING THE NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE FEE.

Section 303, as amended by Act No. 191, approved July 30, 1963. The increase in license fees provided for in this amending Act shall be applicable to licenses issued for the license period beginning September 1, 1963.

Section 303, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 303. Nonresident Hunting and Alien Nonresident License Fees.- Every nonresident of this Commonwealth, upon application made, in writing, to any agent authorized to issue such licenses, or to the Department of Revenue, and the presentation of proof that he is a citizen of the United States, unless any such person has been disqualified for a license in the manner hereinafter specified, and upon payment to said agent or commission of twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents (\$25.35) shall be entitled to the license herein designated as a Nonresident Hunter's License and a tag with the number of the license thereon, which shall entitle the holder to hunt for all wild birds and wild animals which may legally be hunted in this Commonwealth, until the close of the license year. Other licenses valid for use by nonresidents and alien nonresidents shall be as follows:

Nonresident trapper's license which shall be issued only upon application to the Commission in Harrisburg and which shall be effective for the same period as hunter's licenses shall entitle the holder to take through the use of traps or deadfalls only wild birds and wild animals which may legally be trapped in this Commonwealth, except beavers, twenty-five dollars (\$25). Nothing in this clause shall be construed to prohibit the holder of a nonresident trapper's license from using a sidearm or a rifle not larger than a .22 rimfire caliber to kill legally caught birds and animals.

Every alien nonresident of this Commonwealth who is also a nonresident of the United States, upon written application made to the Department of Revenue, setting forth satisfactory evidence of his mental and physical fitness to carry and use firearms, unless any such person has been disqualified for a license in the manner hereinafter specified, and upon the payment to the Department of Revenue of the fees above designated for nonresidents shall be entitled to a nonresident hunter's license, and the proper tag issued therewith, but the Department of Revenue shall indicate on the face of the license that the holder is an alien nonresident.

* * * * *

CHANGING PROVISIONS RELATING TO SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS ON REGULATED GROUNDS.

Section 411, as amended by Act No. 323, approved August 8, 1963, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 7, 1963.

Section 411, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 411. Shooting Restrictions on Regulated Grounds. - Such permits shall entitle the holder or holders thereof, and their guests, to kill or take, by shooting only, not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the pheasants, bobwhite quail of the subspecies approved by the commission, and chukar partridges, and ninety per centum of the mallard or black ducks, propagated or purchased and released on the premises each year, said propagation or release to be established to the satisfaction of the commission.

All game birds released on said regulated shooting grounds shall be full-winged and fully able to care for themselves in a wild state, and wherever the commission deems it desirable, all mature birds released shall



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

bear a metal leg band of a type approved by it. Such propagated or released birds may be taken without regard to sex or age, or daily or season bag limits, so long as not more than the specified percentages herein enumerated are taken during the shooting period below authorized.

(a) The period for taking domestically produced pheasants, bob-white quail of the subspecies approved by the commission, chukar partridges, and mallard or black ducks more than two generations removed from the wild, on regulated shooting grounds shall be fixed by the commission without regard to the general statewide open seasons for small game, the period so fixed to be certified to the holders of such permits at least thirty days in advance of the season. The period so fixed shall exclude hunting on Sundays.

(b.1) The period for taking domestically produced mallard or black ducks less than two generations removed from the wild on all regulated shooting grounds shall conform with the season established for waterfowl hunting by Federal regulations in effect for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

All species of game other than those specified, found on the premises covered by such regulated shooting grounds permits, may be taken on said premises only under the general provisions of the law governing seasons, bag limits, etc.

Every person hunting on such regulated shooting grounds or participating in a shoot held under a regulated shooting grounds permit shall be possessed of a resident or nonresident hunter's license for the current year as required by law.

* * * * *

ADVANCING THE DATE FOR HUNTING WOODCHUCKS BETWEEN CERTAIN HOURS

Section 702, as amended by Act No. 240, approved August 1, 1963, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 30, 1963.

Section 702, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 702. Hunting on Sunday and at Night. - It is unlawful for any person to hunt for, shoot at, chase, catch, or kill, or attempt to shoot at, chase, catch, or kill, with or without dogs, any game, except in defense of person or property, upon the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, except for dog training or trial purposes as hereinafter provided; or to hunt for, shoot at, catch or kill, or attempt to hunt for, shoot at, catch or kill, any game between five o'clock postmeridian of one day and seven o'clock antemeridian, eastern standard time, of the day following except that raccoons may be hunted for and killed any time during the open season, day or night, and that woodchucks or other game then in season may be hunted for and killed between June first and September thirtieth, between the hours of six o'clock antemeridian and seven-thirty o'clock postmeridian, eastern standard time, and when there is an open season in October for hunting any game with bows and arrows exclusively, such game may be hunted for and killed, between the hours of six o'clock antemeridian and five thirty o'clock postmeridian eastern standard time Sunday excepted; Provided, however, (a) That the commission may by resolution further restrict the hours hereinbefore set forth on the first day of any open season for hunting, and (b) the commission may by resolution change the daily hours stipulated in this section to make adjustment for time changes or time designations established by Federal law or by any regulations promulgated under Federal law. This section shall not prohibit the removal of raccoons or fur-bearing animals from traps or deadfalls on Sunday when lawfully caught.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to the fine hereinafter provided.

* * * *

PROVIDING AUTHORITY FOR THE GAME COMMISSION TO PRESCRIBE THE TYPE OF FIREARMS, BOW AND ARROW, AND TYPE OF AMMUNITION TO BE USED IN ANY DESIGNATED AREA.

Section 703, as amended by Act No. 319, approved August 8, 1963, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 7, 1963.

Section 703, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended by adding after clause (e), a new clause to read:

Section 703. Lawful Methods of Hunting.-It is lawful to hunt for, catch, take, wound or kill game of any kind only through the use of a gun, pistol, revolver, or bow and arrow, of a kind the use of which is not hereinafter prohibited, except: (f) That the commission may, by resolution, prescribe the type of firearms or bow and arrow, and the type of ammunition to be used in any designated area of the Commonwealth in the interest of public safety and the proper management of game birds and game animals. Such action as taken by the commission shall be advertised as provided in section 505 of this act.

* * * *

MAKING IT LAWFUL TO USE CERTAIN DEVICES WHEN HUNTING FOXES AND MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO USE CERTAIN DEVICES WHEN HUNTING WILD TURKEYS

Section 704, as amended by Act No. 118, approved July 3, 1963, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 3, 1963.

Subsection (a) of section 704, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

(a) Unlawful Methods and Devices

Section 704. Unlawful Methods of Hunting.- It is unlawful for any person to shoot at or to shoot for any wild bird or wild animal unless it is plainly visible to him, or to dig, cut, or smoke or in any other manner take any live wild bird or wild animal, other than a predator, out of its den or place of refuge, except that woodchucks may be dug out of their dens in cultivated fields, under the conditions stipulated in the preceding section.

Except as otherwise provided, it is unlawful to hunt for, catch, take, kill, or wound, or attempt to catch, take, kill, or wound any wild bird or wild animal of any kind through the use of, (a) what is commonly known as an automatic gun or an automatic firearm of any kind, except that semi-automatic shotguns may be used for hunting and killing small game, predators, and unprotected birds; (b) or a magazine shotgun to hunt for any bird or animal, other than big game, unless it has been limited to three-shell capacity in magazine and chamber combined by a plug in such a manner that the plug cannot be removed without disassembling the gun, or a swivel gun or an air-rifle, or the apparatus known as a silencer; (c) or from an automobile or vehicle or boat or craft of any kind, propelled by any mechanical power; (d) or to set, lay or prepare for use or to use any bait, hay, grain, or other food, or any trap, snare, set-gun, net, bird-lime, deer-lick, pit-fall, turkey blind or turkey pen; the term "set-gun" as herein used meaning any contrivance, device, or firearm capable of discharging, or projecting, a deadly charge or missile, which is set to operate in the absence of the owner; (e) or to make use of, or take advantage of, any artificial light, battery, or other contrivance or device, except that artificial lights such as are ordinarily carried in the hand or on the person, may be used for the purpose of taking raccoons, opossums, skunks and foxes. (f) or to make use of any method or device not specifically permitted by this act, for the purpose of catching, taking, wounding, or killing wild birds or wild animals.

Section 704 of the Act is amended by adding after subsection (f), a new subsection to read:

Section 704. Unlawful Methods of Hunting.

(g) Unlawful Sounds

It is unlawful for any person to hunt for, catch, take, kill or wound, or attempt to catch, take, kill or wound wild turkeys by the use or aid of recorded calls or sounds or recorded or electronically amplified imitation of calls or sounds.

* * * * *

MAKING TECHNICAL CHANGES IN THE ACT

Subsection (b) of section 704, as amended by Act No. 320, approved August 8, 1963, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 7, 1963.

Subsection (b) of section 704, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 704 - Unlawful Methods of Hunting.

(b) Unlawful Manner of Hunting Big Game-Except as otherwise provided in this act, it is unlawful to kill, or attempt to kill, any big game except through the use of a gun propelling one all-lead or lead alloy or soft-nosed or expanding bullet or ball, other than one fired from a .22 or .25 calibre rim-fire cartridge, at a single discharge, or through the use of a bow and arrow, or to take an elk in any manner except through the method known as still hunting.

It is unlawful for any person, or one or more of a group of persons together, to throw or cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light on any highway or in any field, woodland, or forest upon any big game while having in his or their possession or under their control a fire-arm or other implement whereby any big game could be killed, even though such animal be not shot at, injured, or killed. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if it shall be proven that the headlights of a motor vehicle operated by the defendant or defendants, while traveling on a highway in the usual way, cast a light upon such animal on or adjacent to such highway, and there was no attempt or intent to locate such animal.

* * * * *

FURTHER REGULATING THE KILLING OF DOGS WHILE IN PURSUIT OF ELK OR DEER, AND IMPOSING PENALTIES.

Section 717, as amended by Act No. 74, approved June 11, 1963, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1963.

Section 717, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 717. Dogs Pursuing Elk or Deer; Liability of Owners.-Any dog pursuing or following upon the track of an elk or deer is hereby declared to be a public nuisance. Such dog may be killed by any person when in such close pursuit as to endanger the life of any deer or elk, or found in the act of killing any deer or elk; or by any officer whose duty it is to protect the game of the State, upon affidavit made by any person acquainted with the facts that said dog is in the habit of pursuing elk or deer, or did kill or injure an elk or deer, within a period of three months before the date of such affidavit.

Any person who kills a licensed dog shall notify the owner or a game protector within five days after such killing. The person killing the dog, or a game protector to whom such report has been made, shall disclose to the owner, the time, place and circumstances of such killing, the location of the dog's remains, and shall return to the owner all equipment found on the dog, including collar, name plate, license tag and any other personal property within ten days after the conclusion of prosecution hereunder, or immediately upon receipt of notice from the commission or its representative that no prosecution is contemplated.

Any person who kills a dog and fails to report the same to the owner or to a game protector as required in this section, shall, upon conviction in a summary proceeding, be sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and costs of prosecution for each dog so killed.

The owner or person harboring or in control of a dog, either killed in conformity with the law or proven to have pursued or injured, or killed an elk or deer, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be liable to penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each elk and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each deer pursued, or injured or killed.

When the owner or person harboring or in control of a dog shall neglect or refuse to take such action as may be necessary to prevent such dog from running elk or deer, after notice, in writing, from an officer whose duty it is to protect game, to the effect that the dog in question is in the habit of pursuing elk or deer, he shall be liable to double the amount as fixed before for the first offense.

* * * * *

FURTHER REGULATING CLOSED PERIODS FOR FOX HUNTING AND THE USE OF DOGS FOR HUNTING WILD BIRDS, WILD ANIMALS AND FOXES

Section 719, as amended by Act No. 234, approved August 1, 1963, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 30, 1963.

Section 719, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 719. Training of Dogs on Certain Game; Exception for Fox Hunting.-Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or in defense of person or property, it is unlawful for the owner of any dog or a dog under his control, to permit such dog to chase, pursue, or follow upon the track of any wild bird or wild animal either day or night, between the first day of April and the thirty-first day of July next following: Provided, however, That the commission, upon receipt of a petition signed by two hundred and fifty (250) or more residents of a county, who held hunting licenses of the previous year, or who are farmers or sheep raisers, whether licensed to hunt or not, shall by resolution, notice of which shall be published as required by this act, designate any county, or part thereof, in which hunting foxes with dogs at any time, either day or night, shall be lawful throughout the entire year and each year thereafter, except for such sixty-day period as the commission may designate, when complying with the provisions of this act relative to hunting licenses or permits. Whenever it shall be determined by license holders of the previous year or farmers or sheep raisers whether licensed to hunt or not that a change is desirable in the closed period for fox hunting, then such change shall be accomplished by petition to the commission as provided above.

During the hours from sunrise to nine o'clock postmeridian, eastern standard time, dogs, when accompanied by and under control of their owner or handler, may be trained upon any game in this Commonwealth, except elk, deer, or bear, or wild turkey, from the first day of August to the thirty-first day of March next following, unless said period be further restricted by resolution of the commission, so long as no firearms usually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder are carried and no injury is inflicted upon said animals or birds, except that during the foregoing period, and under the conditions stipulated, it shall be lawful to train dogs upon raccoons from sunrise to midnight, eastern standard time: Provided, however, (a) That it shall be unlawful to train dogs on Sunday, unless the consent of the owner of the land where such training is being done has first been secured, but no such consent shall be required in the case of State and National forest lands, and (b) that the commission may by resolution change the daily hours designated in this section to make adjustment for time changes or time designations established by Federal law or any regulations promulgated under Federal law.

"Under control" is hereby defined to mean within call except when actually on a trail or track of legal game.

Any person who shall train a dog or dogs, or permit a dog or dogs under his control, to pursue or follow upon the track of any small game, or other bird or animal, except elk, deer or bear, contrary to the foregoing provisions, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution for each offense.

* * * *

EXTENDING THE PERIOD FOR HOLDING RETRIEVER DOG TRIALS AND CHANGING THE PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH A PERMIT IS REQUIRED.

Section 721, as amended by Act No. 241, approved August 1, 1963, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 30, 1963.

Section 721, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended to read:

Section 721. Permits For Retriever Trials.-It shall be lawful to hold field meets or trials for retrieving dogs, where the skill of such animals is demonstrated by retrieving dead, wounded or trussed game birds or animals which have been propagated or otherwise legally acquired and released on the day of the trials, on premises owned or controlled by the club or individual conducting same, and shot or retrieved for such purpose, at any time of the year during daylight hours, after having secured a permit as herein required.

Permits shall be required for all retriever trials where game birds or animals are shot and killed and for all other trials held during the closed period for training dogs from the first day of April to the thirty-first day of July next following.

Such permits may be issued by the director upon proper application and the payment of a fee of ten dollars for each day upon which such trials shall be conducted. A representative of the commission shall supervise all such trials and enforce any rules and regulations of the commission governing the same.

Such permits shall authorize the holders thereof to kill all of the birds or animals specifically released by the permittee on the day of the trials, or from the hand while the trials are in progress under the observation of an official representative of the commission.

The person or persons designated by the committee in charge to do the shooting for such trials shall be known as the official gun or guns, and no other person shall be permitted to kill or attempt to kill any of the birds or animals released for such trials. Birds or animals so released may be killed during the above period, without regard to sex or numbers.

Before any game shall be released or killed under the provisions of this section or consumed on the premises or removed therefrom, the official representative of the commission shall attach a tag to each bird or animal, such tags to be numbered consecutively and supplied by the commission at reasonable cost, and shall contain such information as the commission may require. Said tags shall remain attached to the individual birds or animals until prepared for consumption and shall not be used more than once.

It is unlawful for any person to hold, conduct, or to participate in a retriever trial before the permit required by this section has been secured; or for any person to possess or remove from the shooting grounds any birds or animals killed which have not been tagged as herein required; or for any person to sell or purchase, or attempt to sell or purchase, any birds or animals killed in conformity with the provisions of this section.

Participants in such a recognized retriever trial shall not be required to be possessed of either a hunter's license or a tag while participating in such trial.

Any person who shall violate any provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution for each offense.

* * * *

PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR HUNTING DEER IN A PARTY OF MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS.

Section 731, as amended by Act No, 235, approved August 1, 1963, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 30, 1963.

Section 731, Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended by adding, after clause (r), a new clause to read:

Section 731. Penalties. - Any person violating any of the provisions of the sections of this article shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay the following fines and costs of prosecution for each offense:

(s) For hunting deer together or in unison or as a party of more than twenty-five persons contrary to the provisions of this article, ten dollars (\$10) for each person involved plus costs of prosecution.

* * * *

DECLARING UNLAWFUL CERTAIN ACTS PERFORMED WHILE HUNTING OR TRAPPING, OR WHILE ON LANDS OPEN TO HUNTING OR TRAPPING; AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES.

Act No. 79, approved June 11, 1963, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1963.

The Act of June 3, 1937 (P.L. 1225), known as "The Game Law," is amended by adding, after section 801, a new section to read:

Section 802. Unlawful Acts Respecting Property.- It shall be unlawful for any person while hunting or trapping, or while on lands open to hunting or trapping, (i) to deposit and leave any garbage, bottles, cartons, containers, glass, paper or other rubbish or debris, except in places or receptacles maintained for that purpose; (ii) to dig in or drive a motor vehicle on any cleared field, except with the permission of the owner, tenant or other person in charge of such land; or (iii) to park or leave standing any motor vehicle in such manner as to block the means of ingress or egress to any person's property, cattle ways or fields.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars (\$25) and costs of prosecution.

* * * * *

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

BIENNIAL REPORT - JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1964

Personnel Section

	<u>Present Biennium</u>	<u>Previous Biennium</u>
Number of Salaried Employees	308	332
Number of Hourly Employees	<u>435</u>	<u>361</u>
Total	743	693

Personnel Transactions during Last Biennium

Salaried Appointments	16
Resignations	16
Dismissals	7
Retirements	15
Deaths	2
Transfers to Other Departments	4
Promotions	15
Position Reclassifications	6
New Positions Created	2
Positions Abolished	7

Act #520, dated August 27, 1963, resulted in adding 278 positions to the Classified Service. 286 positions are now covered by Civil Service and 72 Non-Civil Service positions. Two employees failed to qualify under the provisions of Section 28 and were dismissed. Two employees are still serving their probationary period. All others have been certified as regular Civil Service employees.

Statistical Section

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Resident Hunting Licenses	926,976	820,800
Non-resident Hunting Licenses	48,872	40,956
Non-resident Regulated Shooting Grounds Licenses ...	2,129	2,039
Archery Licenses	66,045	64,327
Antlerless Deer Licenses	201,431	204,068

The marked decrease in Resident and Non-resident Licenses sold in 1963 as compared to 1962 can be attributed to two basic reasons:- (1) increase in cost of Resident Licenses from \$3.15 to \$5.20, for persons 17 years and older (12 to 17 now \$3.20); and the increase in cost of Non-resident License from \$20.00 to \$25.35; and (2) the delay in the opening of Small Game Season from Saturday, November 2 until Tuesday, November 5, 1963, due to extreme drought conditions throughout the State. It is a known fact that many hunters are interested primarily in hunting on the first Saturday when game species are most plentiful, and it is not necessary to lose a day of work. If the season is delayed and opens in mid-week, they do not purchase a license.

Although the Archery License sale shows a slight decrease, the deer kill during this early season increased from 1310 in 1962 to 1388 in 1963.

Continuing the Commission's policy of maintaining a maximum breeding stock on all suitable areas in the Commonwealth, consistent with other uses of such lands, and to harvest through public hunting all surplus animals over and beyond what the range can carry in a healthy condition, an Antlerless Deer Season was held in 1962 and again in 1963.

Allocations of Antlerless Deer Licenses for 66 of the 67 counties (Philadelphia County excepted) were predicated on trends in the antlered deer seasons, crop damage and highway losses, winter mortality, range conditions and the reproductive capacity of the herd. An underharvest of antlerless deer during the 1962 season, due to extremely bad weather conditions, indicated the need for an increased allocation for the 1963 season.

Improving range conditions and decreasing damage to agricultural crops indicate that the Commission's deer management program is paying dividends in the form of a better balance between the deer herd and its food supply.

Total Game Harvest - The success of any wildlife management program must be measured to a large degree on the annual harvest of the birds and animals which are managed under that program. Pennsylvania hunters enjoy one of the richest and most diversified game harvests that are gleaned anywhere, at a per capita expenditure which is very low.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Game Kill</u>	
	<u>1962*</u>	<u>1963*</u>
Deer, legal antlered	42,266	48,204
Deer, legal antlerless	<u>30,647</u>	<u>36,212</u>
Total deer	72,913 (2)	84,416 (1)
Bears	554	280
Rabbits	939,405 (4)	975,259 (3)
Hares (snowshoes)	550	1,021
Hungarian Partridges	(Closed)	(Closed)
Squirrels	288,807 (6)	371,523 (5)
Raccoons	129,203	140,898
Wild Turkeys	15,775	13,608
Ruffed Grouse	56,143 (8)	63,472 (7)
Ringnecked Pheasants	449,090	448,025
Quail	19,766	13,307
Woodcock	17,089	22,806
Rails, Gallinules & Coots	3,893	6,693
Grackles (blackbirds)	-- #	-- #
Wild Waterfowl	44,533	58,508
Woodchucks	317,600	343,710
Doves	<u>97,215</u>	<u>117,087</u>
Total Number	<u>2,452,536</u>	<u>2,660,613</u>

* Small Game, based on Field Officers' estimates.

Big Game, based on individual reports filed by hunters.

(1) Includes 1,388 deer killed during the 1963 Archery Season.

(2) Includes 1,310 deer killed during the 1962 Archery Season.

(3) Includes 22,074 rabbits killed during the 1963 extended season.

(4) Includes 18,358 rabbits killed during the 1962 extended season.

(5) Includes 10,332 squirrels killed during the 1963 extended season.

(6) Includes 6,687 squirrels killed during the 1962 extended season.

(7) Includes 6,775 grouse killed during the 1963 extended season.

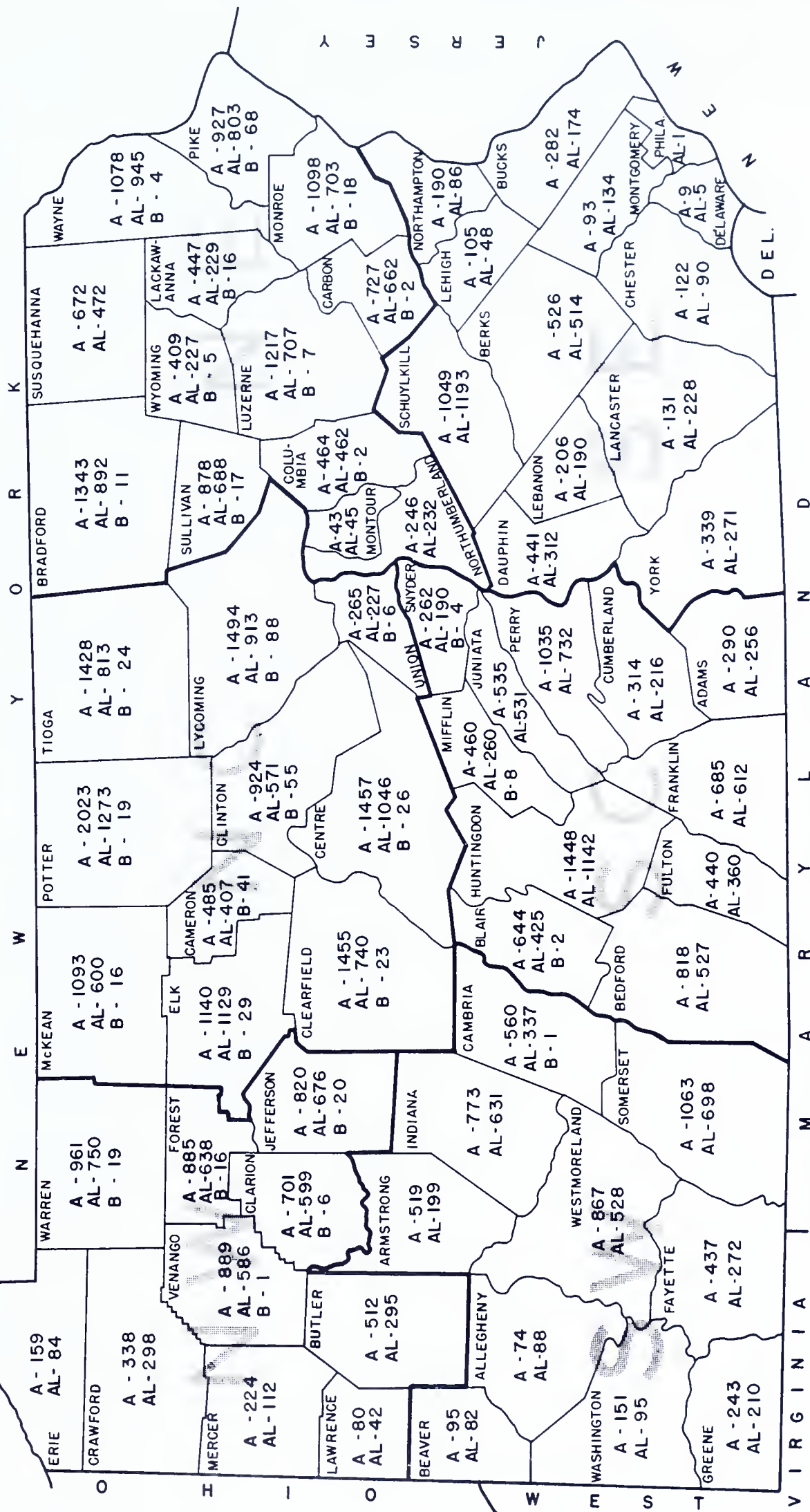
(8) Includes 4,498 grouse killed during the 1962 extended season.

Unprotected - no data.

A black and white line drawing of two deer in a field. One deer is in the foreground, facing left, with its head turned slightly towards the viewer. The second deer is behind it, also facing left. They are surrounded by stylized bushes and grass.

DEER & BEAR HARVEST

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
HARRISBURG



**ANTLERED DEER
(SYMBOL-A)**

REGULAR SEASON.....	41,629
COUNTY UNKNOWN.....	178
ARCHERY SEASON.....	459
TOTAL.....	42,266

**ANTLERLESS DEER
(SYMBOL-AL)**

29,652
144
851
30,647

Grand total BEAR kill.....554
(SYMBOL-B)

Grand total DEER kill.....72,913

—FIELD DIVISION BOUNDARY

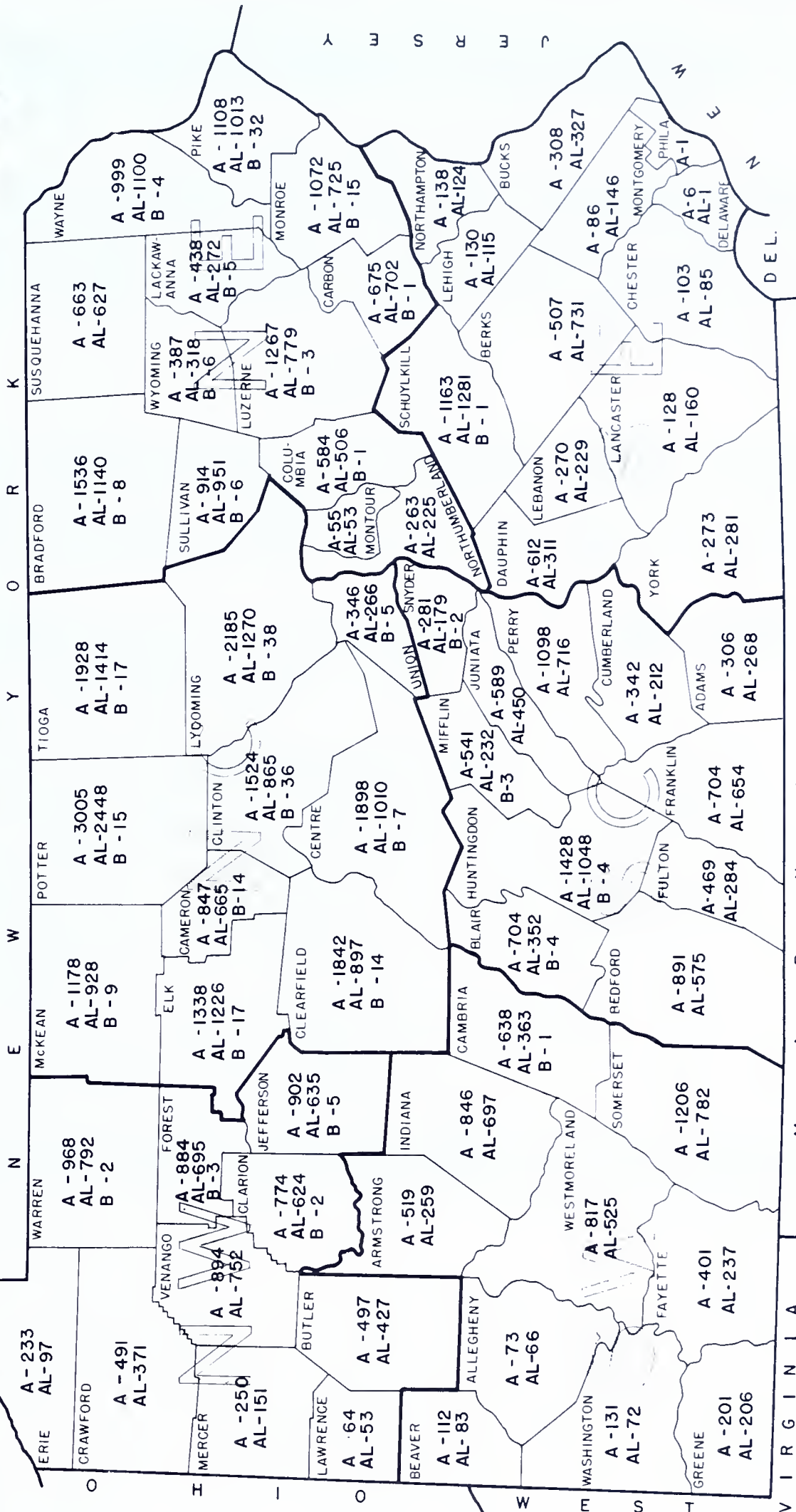


1963

DEER & BEAR HARVEST

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

HARRISBURG



ANTLERED DEER

(SYMBOL-A)

REGULAR SEASON	47,618
COUNTY UNKNOWN	173
ARCHERY SEASON	413
TOTAL	48,204

ANTLERLESS DEER

(SYMBOL-AL)

REGULAR SEASON	35,073
COUNTY UNKNOWN	164
ARCHERY SEASON	975
TOTAL	36,212

Grand total BEAR kill..... 280
(SYMBOL-B)

Grand total DEER kill..... 84,416

— FIELD DIVISION BOUNDARY

Hunting Accidents - As described in more detail elsewhere in this report, the Commission uses every means at its disposal to promote hunting safety. While some accidents have occurred, it is believed the vigorous campaign produced worthwhile results.

During the two-year period there were 34 fatal and 776 non-fatal accidents. There was one fatal accident for every 54,047 hunters, based on the two-year average of 918,802 hunters. A 40-year compilation (1924-1963) of these accidents shows an average of 34 fatal casualties annually, 40.3% of them self-inflicted. During this long period, the average was one fatality for every 21,457 hunters, based on an average of 729,533 hunters per year.

Training Section

The Commission has always had a high regard for well-trained personnel and since 1932 has maintained a training school at Brockway, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, for training beginning Game Protectors, in-service training for salaried personnel, training classes for Deputy Game Protectors, and many other non-commissioned groups allied with other phases of natural resources conservation.

<u>Summary of Activities at the School</u>	<u>Number Trained</u>
Completion of Eleventh Student Officer Class (enrolled March 25, 1962)	22
Land Management Workshops (Game Commission only)	85
In-service Training (7 classes of 1 week each)	186
Land Management Workshop (Game Commission and Allegheny National Forest)	17
Instructors' Workshop for Game Commission personnel assigned to Deputy training	26
Deputy Game Protector training (3 classes of 1 week each) ...	78
Conservation Days - Brockway Area Schools	285

Personnel in the Harrisburg Headquarters have been trained through the many courses offered by the Central Training Agency, involving stenographic and clerical employes, courses in machine operation, seminars on administration and management, etc.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION & EDUCATION
BIENNIAL REPORT - JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1964

Information Program

GAME NEWS

Pennsylvania GAME NEWS, the official monthly publication of the Game Commission continued its dramatic circulation increase. Over the two-year period, the paid circulation surged from 76,681 to 102,478, giving it the largest paid circulation of any magazine of its kind in America.

Although the greatest number of GAME NEWS readers are Pennsylvanians, more than 18,000 receive their GAME NEWS in the 49 other states and in 21 foreign countries.

In addition to the paid circulation, some 28,000 copies are mailed each month to Farm-Game and Safety Zone Cooperators, members of the legislature, other state and federal agencies, schools and public libraries and outdoor writers.

DRUMMING LOG

A new publication, the DRUMMING LOG, was created during this biennium to serve as a personnel bulletin. Appearing first on a bi-monthly basis, the DRUMMING LOG has grown into a monthly publication going to 1,800 salaried and deputy officers as well as retired employees. The DRUMMING LOG is filled with current news about the Game Commission family as well as official notices from division chiefs and the executive office.

NEWS RELEASE SERVICE

Official news releases about Game Commission programs, seasons and bag limits and other current information of vital interest to sportsmen are mailed out several times each month. Aimed at the news media, Game Commission News Releases are mailed to 291 newspapers, 136 radio and TV stations and 71 outdoor writers as well as capital reporters, Commission personnel and out-of-state conservation agencies.

PAID PUBLICATIONS

A number of booklets of value to sportsmen, school teachers and other wildlife enthusiasts are available for a nominal fee. These publications include: a booklet, "Pennsylvania Wildlife," a booklet, "Birds of Pymatuning," a booklet, "Pennsylvania Trapping and Predator Control Methods," a booklet "Pennsylvania Waterfowl Identification Guide," a chart of Pennsylvania Symbols (deer, grouse, hemlock and laurel).

FREE LITERATURE

During the two-year period, approximately 10,000 requests for information from the Game Commission were answered with free leaflets, booklets and printed forms, many of which were reprints from GAME NEWS. Several thousand additional letters of inquiry were answered by staff members.

Education Program

LECTURE PROGRAMS AND VISUAL PRESENTATIONS

Field and office personnel of the Commission presented or participated in over fourteen thousand programs and speaking engagements before more than a million people within the two-year period. Commission films were also used during this period for some 7400 separate showings to a total audience of over 900,000 persons. A number of these films were also used by television stations thus reaching additional vast viewing audiences. The demand for this type of information service continues to increase as more and more sportsmen's clubs, service clubs, youth groups, schools and community groups become interested in outdoor recreation and Pennsylvania's wildlife management program.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Financial aid was continued by the Commission to the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; the Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers, Pennsylvania State University; Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs in cooperative conservation education programs and exhibits. A Wildlife Conservation Award Program was continued for Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, Junior Conservation Clubs and other major youth groups. Awards were presented to members of such groups successfully meeting conservation objective requirements for this program.

The Commission furnished instruction and material assistance to the Pennsylvania Conservation Camp, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, during the summer months of the current biennium. The Commission also provided the staff and facilities of the Ross Leffler School of Conservation as a contribution to the conservation education of sixth grade level students of the Brockway School District. An active part was also taken by the Commission in the National Boy Scout Jamboree at the Valley Forge encampment during this period. Numerous other cooperative programs were conducted through workshops and other special projects to present the Commission's wildlife management programs.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

During this period, the Commission produced two major 16mm sound-on-color films graphically portraying the history and management of the whitetailed deer in Pennsylvania. The twenty-one prints placed in service have been tremendously received with enthusiastic audience response. Fourteen prints of two additional wildlife film subjects, acquired from other conservation agencies, were added to the Commission's film libraries along with a number of release prints of several previous Commission film productions. Several television spot-news announcements were completed and released within the period. Numerous photo color transparencies were produced for educational displays and slide lecture materials. Many black and white photos were taken and utilized in the Commission's official organ PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS and other publications, for exhibit programs and as release material to news media. A considerable amount of new audio-visual aid equipment was acquired and supplied to the various field division offices and the Ross Leffler School of Conservation to further promote the Commission's conservation information - education programs.

EXHIBITS

Thirteen major environmental exhibits of Pennsylvania's wildlife and management practices were constructed and displayed at the Pennsylvania Farm Show and the Outdoor Recreation and Sportsmen's Show in Harrisburg, the Philadelphia Motorboat and Sportsmen's Show and the Philadelphia Travel and Vacation Show, the Allegheny County Free Fair at South Park in Pittsburgh and the American and Canadian Sportsmen's Show in Cleveland, Ohio, with a total attendance at all shows of over 3,000,000 persons. Some three hundred additional smaller token exhibits were presented by field officers at county fairs, sportsmen's field days and events, civic affairs and other public gatherings throughout the State with a total attendance of some 1,500,000 people. Total attendance for all exhibits during the biennium was over 5,000,000 persons. The Commission also maintains two permanently housed educational exhibits at the Hershey Park, Hershey, and the Pymatuning Waterfowl Sanctuary near Linesville, Pa., which attracts hundreds of thousands of youth and adult visitors from the entire United States and a number of foreign countries each year. There has been a marked increase in the demands for this type of program service.

Hunter Safety Program

HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING

The Hunter Safety Training Program in Pennsylvania is operating under a voluntary system of training young people in the safe handling of firearms and archery equipment. As of June 30, 1964, 1,872 instructors have been certified during this biennium. The Pennsylvania Game Commission hunter safety course has been given to 21,575 students, principally between the ages of 12 and 16, during the two-year period. Many organizations are cooperating with the Hunter Safety Program, such as sportsmen's organizations, civic groups, schools and colleges.

Public relations and related activities to promote hunter safety have been:

1. News releases pertaining to hunter safety are distributed to all news agencies from Harrisburg and field division level.

2. Feature articles are published in Pennsylvania GAME NEWS on hunting safety and one page each month is devoted to hunter safety education.

3. Television shorts have been used by 24 television stations and radio stations throughout the Commonwealth have cooperated by using numerous hunter safety announcements.

4. Radio and television stations carried out 300 hunter safety programs with Commission personnel presenting the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Hunter Safety Program.

5. The Commission incorporates firearm safety education as a part of the Information-Education Program.

6. Hunter Safety exhibits were used at 75 fairs and local conservation programs by Game Commission personnel during the past biennium to educate people of Pennsylvania's Hunter Safety Program.

7. Commission personnel presented approximately five hundred one-hour instructional courses at junior and senior high schools with approximately 100,000 students in attendance.

8. Hunter safety has been presented at 2,500 other meetings over Pennsylvania by the Commission and at numerous conservation workshops for teachers.

9. The Pennsylvania Game Commission has assisted and participated in a Hunter Safety Poster Contest conducted by the Pennsylvania Rural Safety Council and the Pennsylvania State University. A \$1,000 allocation has been made to the Council each year to further this program.

10. Free Packets of instructional material were furnished to 1,872 hunter safety instructors, and six Hunter Safety Newsletters were sent to 3,900 active hunter safety instructors.

DIVISION OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BIENNIAL REPORT - JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1964

Food and Cover Section

The major accomplishments for this section during the biennium are as follows:

Annual maintenance on all Game Lands and leased lands amounted to 4,500 miles of boundary line, 1,350 miles of forest roads, 656 miles of fire trails, refuges and special areas totalling approximately 95,000 acres, 319 buildings, and all road gates, signs, trucks, farming equipment and approximately 1,650 turkey feeders.

During this biennium 51.9 miles of new roads were constructed; 53 bridges, 6 steel buildings, 1 steel corncrib, 7 marsh ponds, 2,700 lineal feet of dike, 12.1 miles of fire trail, 756 turkey feeders and 76 parking areas were constructed. Also 7 small marsh impoundments were completed and 59,962 linear feet of drain tile were installed.

Management of Food Strips and Open Field Areas

During this biennium the Food and Cover Corps cleared 338 plots totalling 610.5 acres of reverting fields and forested areas. 3,088 plots totalling 5,253.5 acres were planted to grasses, grains, and legumes. An additional 1,245 plots totalling 1,764.4 acres were seeded to cover crops to improve wildlife habitat. 12,866 bushels of surplus grain were harvested from Game Lands and fed to wildlife at other locations. 3,506.1 acres of grain were left unharvested on Game Lands food plots for use by wildlife.

Old field areas and food plots in the amount of 16,373 acres were mowed, 3,276 acres limed, 4,842 acres were fertilized and stones and roots picked from 1,949 acres.

Share-croppers planted 10,472 acres on Game Lands to grains and 1,121 acres to legumes and grasses. The Commission received from these share-croppers, as its share, 38,980 bushels of harvested grain and 5,339 bushels of grain left unharvested on the food plots for use by wildlife, soil conservation practices and techniques are used on all share-cropped areas. Many of these areas have been used locally as demonstration areas.

Timber Sales and Forest Cuttings

The sale of forest products improved food and cover conditions for wildlife on more than 18,000 acres of State Game Lands. The sales provided a cash return of \$213,756.01. Products removed were 4,989,639 board feet of sawlogs, 16,095 tons of mine timbers, 24,593 cords of pulpwood, 98,371 posts, 50 Christmas trees.

In addition to the areas of State Game Lands improved for wildlife by selling timber products more than 7,553.5 acres were developed for wildlife by various types of cutting. Treatment included thinning timber stands, clear cutting and pushing over forest growth with bulldozers. An additional 326,918 food or cover producing trees, shrubs or vines were pruned or released.

Woodland borders cuttings along food plots, trail sides and forest edges benefit game considerably. This type of cutting varies in width, however, an average width of fifty feet would be applicable. During this biennium a total of 2,196 acres of woodland border was cut and 431 acres recut.

Seedlings and Transplants

749,550 evergreens and 2,126,900 food and cover producing shrubs were planted on State Game Lands. 127,400 evergreens and 151,050 shrub seedlings were planted on Farm Game Projects by Commission personnel.

Howard Nursery

The Nursery released to the six field divisions a total of 10,534,000 tree and shrub seedlings during the biennium.

Winter Feeding

A total of 756 turkey feeders were newly constructed or deer proofed. 173,351 bushels of ear corn (35 lbs. per bu.) were fed to wildlife by Commission personnel or furnished to sportsmen for feeding wildlife. 4,101 bushels of other grain was also fed to wildlife and 47,670 pounds of salt placed for use by deer.

Cooperation on Allegheny National Forest

During this biennium work on the Allegheny National Forest was continued in accordance with the existing memorandum of Agreement.

The work included clearing 6 food strips, totalling 11.2 acres, 104 strips totalling 139.9 acres were planted to small grains, grasses and legumes. 39 strips totalling 70.3 acres were seeded to cover crops. 549 acres mowed, 49.8 acres limed, 99 acres fertilized and stones picked from 88.7 acres. 2,000 food and cover producing seedlings were planted, 316.6 acres of cuttings and 30.5 acres of bulldozing were completed. 66,786 food and cover producing shrubs and trees were released or pruned; 118 acres of unharvested grain was left standing on food plots for use by wildlife. 138.5 miles of roads to food plots were maintained.

Department of Forests and Waters

A cutting program initiated in the 1958-1960 biennium and continued to date in the Southwest, Northcentral, Southcentral and Northeast divisions accounted for 1,114.6 acres. This program furnished browse immediately after cutting in forested areas and also improved habitat by encouraging sprout and seedling growth.

Farm Game Cooperative Section

The Cooperative Farm Game Program which is still one of the Commission's best farmer-sportsmen relation projects, totalled 1,360,789 acres and included 164 projects consisting of 12,217 farms located in 53 counties, as of June 30, 1964.

Since the last Biennium there has been an increase of 65,581 acres consisting of 337 farms in the Farm Game Program. Two projects were cancelled and four new projects established.

Seedlings distributed to Farm Game Cooperators for food and cover plantings totalled 3,849,550. 527,050 seedlings were planted by the Commission on cooperating farms. Commission personnel cut 2,014.9 acres of woodland borders on cooperating farms during the Biennium. 50 strips of standing grains totalling 27.3 acres were purchased for winter feeding of wildlife.

Safety Zone Program

This major program was developed to open privately-owned land to public hunting. Each farm in the program contains a minimum of 50 acres and the Game Commission gives each cooperator safety zone signs to post around buildings on the property.

A total number of 9,685 farms, containing 1,645,330 acres, were open to hunting during the past season. Since the last Biennium this is an increase of 2,908 farms containing 499,760 acres.

Land Titles and Records

As of June 30, 1964, the total area of Game Lands owned by the Commission was 989,638.225 acres, divided into 226 units. This was a gain of 18,698.170 acres and 7 units during the Biennium, all of which has been surveyed.

The Commission paid a total of \$5,591,530.20 for the purchase of all of the Game Lands owned at the end of the Biennium, or an average of approximately \$5.55 per acre. Purchases completed during this Biennium amounted to \$560,969.76, or an average of approximately \$30.17 per acre.

The total area of all game management projects, including those on lands owned by the Commission, as well as those on land owned by others, and including refuges in State Forests and all other public lands, increased from 2,336,960,375 acres to 2,415,150.845.

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

During the Biennium the Pennsylvania Game Commission received \$1,108,666.86 in Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Funds for use by the Division of Land Management for wildlife habitat improvement work. This entire amount was spent for habitat improvement work on State Game Lands, Cooperative Farm Game Projects, Private Lands and other State and Federal Lands. For this amount of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration money received, the Game Commission's share of the expenditure was \$369,555.62, making a total of \$1,478,222.48 spent for Federal Aid development and acquisition projects during the Biennium.

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

BIENNIAL REPORT - JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1964

During the Biennium, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Pennsylvania Game Commission has promoted one of the most progressive programs in Commission history. A determined campaign against known wilful and promiscuous offenders of the Game Law has resulted in many apprehensions of major proportions.

Deputy Game Protectors

In 1962 the Commission directed that all applicants for the position of Deputy Game Protector be required to produce their High School diploma. This, coupled with the new and more embrasive written examination, has resulted in a substantially higher general standard. Emphasis has been placed upon good public relations in law enforcement at the required in-service training sessions.

Pistol Shooting

Required periodic inter-departmental pistol shooting for field personnel has been constructively promoted.

Equipment

The policy of furnishing field officers with the best available equipment has been continued. It is felt our officers are among the best equipped in the conservation field today.

Deputy Game Protectors

1379 Deputy Game Protectors on July 1, 1964

Prosecutions

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Penalties</u>
1962-63	4815	\$163,982.00
1963-64	<u>5502</u>	<u>193,816.25</u>
	10,317	\$357,798.25

911 prosecutions over 1960-62
\$50,146.94 over 1960-62

Revocations from Convictions 1962-1964

1962-63	1148
1963-64	<u>1414</u>
	2562

Revocations from Referee's Hearings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Revoked</u>
1962-63	58	14	44
1963-64	<u>54</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>46</u>
	112	22	90

Revocations by Court of Quarter Sessions

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1962-63	19
1963-64	<u>24</u>
	43

Bear Damage Claims

<u>Year</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Beehives</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Heifer</u>	<u>Bull</u>	<u>Horse</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>
62-63	60	107	9	2	1	1		\$2,261.47
63-64	<u>97</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,992.49</u>
	157	281	18	4	1	1	1	\$7,253.96

Deer-Proof Fence

	<u>Agreements</u>	<u>Rods</u>	<u>Staples</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1962-63	7	3480 Type A 3840 Type B	550	\$9,565.89
1963-64	8	1920 Type A 1840 Type B	282	5,600.00
	5	1420 Type A 1420 Type B	219	3,972.00
			<u>501</u>	<u>\$9,572.00</u>

Biennium

Agreements 20
 Fencing 6820 Rods Type A
 7100 Rods Type B

 Staples 1051 Lbs. Staples

 Total Cost..... \$19,137.89

Special Permits Issued for Fiscal
Year 1962 to 1963

<u>Permit</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Taxidermist	119	\$2,975.00
Resident Fur Dealer	168	4,200.00
Ferret Breeder	1	50.00
Propagating	376	5,640.00
Field Trial	267	1,335.00
Collecting	43 (12 gratis)	310.00
Fur Farming	2	30.00
Retriever	7 (1 permit for 2 da.)	80.00
Fur Dealer Employes	10	100.00

(Continued)

Regulated Shooting Grounds	196	10,330.00
Roadside Menagerie	64	960.00
Fox Hunting Club	22	1,100.00
Special Dog Training	254	2,540.00
Mount and Possess Pro- tected Specimens	191 (45 gratis)	292.00
Non-Res. Fur Dealer	5	500.00
TOTALS	1,725 (57 gratis)	\$30,442.00

(No Ferret Owner Permits issued)

Special Permits Issued for Fiscal
Year 1963-1964

<u>Permit</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Taxidermist	120	\$3,125.00
Resident Fur Dealer	164	4,100.00
Ferret Breeder	0	
Propagating	357	5,355.00
Field Trial	313	1,565.00
Collecting	47 (21 gratis)	260.00
Fur Farming	0	
Retriever	8	80.00
Fur Dealer Employes	12	120.00
Regulated Shooting Grounds	190	10,365.00
Roadside Menagerie	65	975.00
Fox Hunting Club	23	1,150.00
Special Dog Training	248	2,480.00
Mount & Possess Protected Specimens	151 (16 gratis)	270.00
Non-Res. Fur Dealer	6	600.00
TOTALS	1,704 (37 gratis)	\$30,445.00

Taxidermy Examinations

Biennium

Applicants	22
Passed	13
Failed	8
Did not appear	1

Taxidermy Applications & Examinations

	1962-1963 (June 25, 1963)	1963-1964 (June 23, 1964)
Number applications received	7	15
Number passed	5	8
Number failed	2	6
Number failing to report for examination		1

Miscellaneous Raw Furs

Money received from sale of misc. furs

	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Fiscal year 1962-1963	\$755.65
Fiscal year 1963-1964	\$638.45

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

July 1, 1963 - June 30, 1964

Sale of Firearms

August 1962.....	72 Guns	\$2,015.70
April 1963.....	70 Guns	886.28

Guns in 1962 sold on individual bid basis. Those sold in 1963 were automatic rifles sold on lump sum basis.

1962-1963

Deer Hides Sold
1963

	<u>Northwest</u>		<u>Southwest</u>		<u>Northcentral</u>		<u>Southcentral</u>		<u>Northeast</u>		<u>Southeast</u>	
Large deerskins with tails	-	18 \$ 94.50	28	\$147.00	40	\$210.00			55	\$288.75	50	\$262.50
Large deerskins without tails	-	3 15.00	3	15.00	8	40.00			25	125.00	15	75.00
Medium deerskins with tails	-	81 182.25	120	270.00	114	256.50	64	144.00	169	380.25	122	274.50
Medium deerskins without tails	-	38 79.80	54	113.40	34	71.40	26	54.60	106	222.60	65	136.50
Small deerskins with tails	-	129 277.35	104	223.60	87	187.05	182	391.30	154	331.10	139	298.85
Small deerskins without tails	-	66 132.00	82	164.00	44	88.00	89	178.00	117	234.00	75	150.00
Badly damaged deerskins with tails	-	13 22.75					31	54.25	10	17.50	6	10.50
Badly damaged deerskins without tails	-	15 22.50					16	24.00	20	30.00	6	9.00
Summer deerskins (Small)	-		5	7.50								
TOTALS		363 \$826.15	396	\$940.50	327	\$852.95	408	\$846.15	656	\$1629.20	478	\$1216.85

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hides Sold</u>	<u>Total Sale Price</u>	<u>Average Price Per Hide</u>
1962	-	\$4,771.20	\$2.15
1963	-	6,311.80	2.40

1963-1964

Deer Hides Sold - 1964

		<u>Northwest</u>	<u>Southwest</u>	<u>Northcentral</u>	<u>Southcentral</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Southeast</u>				
Large deerskins with tails	- 70	\$375.20	56	14	\$ 75.04	4	\$ 21.44	56	\$300.16	56	\$300.16
Large deerskins without tails	- 20	104.20	23	4	20.84	0		15	78.15	18	93.78
Medium deerskins with tails	- 133	300.58	175	95	214.70	84	189.84	153	345.78	162	366.12
Medium deerskins without tails	- 28	59.08	67	42	88.62	46	97.06	72	151.92	92	194.12
Small deerskins with tails	- 92	198.72	96	104	224.64	105	226.80	208	449.28	119	257.04
Small deerskins without tails	- 34	68.34	64	45	90.45	51	102.51	111	223.11	126	253.26
Badly damaged deerskins with tails	- 15	32.40	0	5	10.80	8	17.28	86	185.76	7	15.12
Badly damaged deerskins without tails	- 17	34.17	0	15	30.15	4	8.04	79	158.79	5	10.05
Summer deerskins (Small)	- 0		5	0		0		0		0	
TOTALS	409	\$1172.69	486	324	\$755.24	302	\$662.97	780	\$1892.95	585	\$1489.65

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hides Sold</u>	<u>Total Sale Price</u>	<u>Average Price Per Hide</u>
1962	- 2229	\$4,771.20	\$2.15
1963	- 2628	\$6,311.80	\$2.40
1964	- 2886	\$7,276.41	\$2.52

Bounty Section

July 1, 1962 -- June 30, 1963

<u>Species</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount of Bounty Paid</u>
Gray Foxes	7881	\$31,524.00
Red Foxes	14089	56,356.00
Great Horned Owls	1203	6,015.00
TOTAL FOR YEAR.....		\$93,895.00
Number of suspected fraudulent claims sent to the field for in-		
vestigation.....		30
Number of claimants fined.....		19
Number of claimants committed to prison: 30 days.....		1
Amount of fines collected: 8 days served..Bal. paid \$22.....		262.00
Number of gray foxes rejected due to fines and illegitimate		
claims.....		41
Number of red foxes rejected due to fines and illegitimate claims.		57
Number of great horned owls rejected due to fines and illegitimate		
claims.....		0
Total savings by rejections.....		392.00
Total fines collected due to investigations.....		262.00
TOTAL.....		\$ 654.00

July 1, 1963 -- June 30, 1964

<u>Species</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount of Bounty Paid</u>
Gray Foxes	9555	\$38,220.00
Red Foxes	16381	65,272.00
Great Horned Owls	1080	5,400.00
TOTAL FOR YEAR.....		\$108,892.00
Number of claims sent to the field for investigation and		
certification due to Governor's Proclamation banning		
hunting and trapping.....		123
Number of claims certified and paid.....		107
Number of claims rejected due to Proclamation.....		16
Number of suspected fraudulent claims sent to the field for		
investigation.....		26
Number of claimants fined.....		16
Amount of fines collected.....		230.00
Number of gray foxes rejected due to fines and illegitimate		
claims.....		22
Number of red foxes rejected due to fines and illegitimate		
claims.....		34
Number of great horned owls rejected due to fines and ille-		
gitimate claims.....		1
Total savings by rejections.....		229.00
Total fines collected due to investigations.....		230.00
TOTAL.....		\$459.00

Predator Section

Predators Killed by Game Protectors (July 1, 1962 -- June 30, 1964)

Campaigns waged on predators by salaried officers resulted in the destruction of predatory species as follows:

Red Fox.....	2665
Gray Fox.....	950
Weasels.....	190
Skunks.....	2234
Raccoons.....	5660
Opossums.....	4292
Dogs.....	2840
Cats.....	4837
Great Horned Owls.....	388
Goshawks.....	109
Cooper's Hawks.....	662
Sharp-shinned hawks.....	259
Crows.....	28327
Other Birds..(starlings, grackles, blue jays, etc.).....	1133

* * * * *

Public Instructions in Predator Control

The continued high predator population of most species influenced many requests from sportsmen, farmers and conservation-minded individuals for trapping instructions, calling predators and talks on the predator problem.

The Supervisor of the Predator Control Section met with 1260 people, addressed the State Trappers Convention, conducted a complete course of training covering all of the aspects of predator control at the Junior Conservation Camp, in-service training of District Game Protectors and Deputy Game Protectors at the Ross Leffler School of Conservation. He also gave eleven fox trapping demonstrations with a total of 750 persons attending.

Radio Section

Increased use of radios has been a determining factor in more successful enforcement of the Game Law. To further the coverage and increase flexibility, the Commission has authorized purchase of additional portable units.

Equipment maintenance has been of increasing concern, since the system is now five years old and we insist it be kept in first class order at all times. All towers were painted and buildings repaired as necessary. Door canopies and signs to be attached will increase their protection. All portables have been adapted for use of ear phones, muting the speaker so that only the Game Protector can monitor the message. At a considerable savings three units of a previous trial system have been adapted for use by the Game Farm Superintendents.

(Continued)

Another new phase has been added to our system - that of a land mobile at Hartsville with two mobile units in the Goose Area, where the hunters are assigned to their blinds.

During the month of May 1964 all Secretaries from the various Field Division Offices were at the Harrisburg Headquarters and among other in-service training received further instruction on the proper use of the system.

This radio system has not only proven invaluable to the Pennsylvania Game Commission but has served a worthy cause to the State Council of Civil Defense. It was used effectively during the March Flood of 1963 and the train accident involving dangerous chlorine gas in the vicinity of Brandtsville.

During the fish stocking season of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission our radio system assisted in the quick replacement of one of their disabled trucks, possibly preventing considerable loss in the fish being transported.

We have had increasing demands for the use of the system from civilian sources in locating lost persons and also in assistance to local law enforcement agencies for apprehension purposes.

DIVISION OF MINERALS

BIENNIAL REPORT - JULY 1, 1962 - JUNE 30, 1964

Oil and Gas Leases

Eight (8) new Oil and Gas Leases were executed, four (4) leases were conveyed to the Commission with acreage acquired for State Game Lands, and twenty-one (21) leases active at the beginning of the biennium were serviced during the period. Of these older leases three (3) were surrendered. During the previous biennium thirteen (13) new leases and nine (9) others previously in existence were supervised.

The Commission received natural gas production royalties and land rentals from the leased acreage as follows:

Royalties from 2,625,783,000 cubic feet of natural gas -	\$184,203.80
Bonus Payments and Land Rentals from Oil and Gas Leases -	\$253,509.74
Total Income from Oil and Gas Leases	- \$437,713.54

This income was less than the \$488,459.38 received during the previous biennium.

The New York State Natural Gas Corporation, due to existing court proceedings over ownership of the Oil and Gas Rights in a lease covering Tract No. 93 in Clearfield County, has withheld royalties totaling \$18,468.82 covering payments due on 397,178,925 cubic feet of natural gas. The Department of Justice is continuing action to prove title, and collect these payments.

Coal Stripping Permits

Five (5) permits, issued to individuals or companies owning coal underlying State Game Lands, yielded an income to the Commission as follows:

Surface damage royalties for strip-mining of reserved coal -
476,157.26 Tons mined - \$70,518.78

This was a reduction from the total of \$83,310.82 received for 712,520.37 tons mined the previous biennium.

Mining operations were periodically checked by office and field employees. Backfilling, leveling and planting of strip-mined areas were supervised.

Fire Clay Leases

The reclamation of previously stripped areas and mining on an existing lease progressed satisfactorily during this period. On the basis of competitive bidding, one new clay lease was executed, becoming operative during the biennium. Income from these leases was as follows:

12,464.295 Tons of fire clay mined - \$7,502.52

This is slightly less than the income of \$7,725.13 received by the Commission for 21,459.10 tons of clay mined the previous biennium.

Backfilling was completed on one (1) lease and the operation terminated. These leveled areas have been planted to trees, shrubs and clovers.

Cooperative Activities

Personnel assisted the Division of Land Management by correlating the processing of Land Purchase Options. Valuable acreage was added to existing State Game Lands and several new tracts were optioned to increase the acreage open to public hunting.

DIVISION OF PROPAGATION

BIENNIAL REPORT - JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1964

The Pennsylvania Game Commission continued to operate six game farms during the biennium, three for the propagation of ringneck pheasants, one for wild turkeys, one for bobwhite quail and one for wild waterfowl.

Production at the pheasant farms has been maintained at nearly full capacity and 192,815 birds were raised and released. Pheasants purchased from commercial breeders and released totaled 67,952.

The program of furnishing pheasant chicks to sportsmen's organizations and farmers was continued. However, no new applications have been accepted from farmers, but no change was made in the sportsmen's program. Sportsmen and farmers were furnished 390,940 chicks, of which 349,912 were raised to 12 weeks of age and released. This is an average of over 89% raised as compared to 52% in 1945 when the program was enlarged. Medication for the prevention of coccidiosis is still being used. Farmers co-operating in this program are paid \$1.00 for each healthy, well-feathered pheasant raised and turned over to a game protector for release.

Since the spring of 1960, pheasant cockbirds only have been released in the northern, non-pheasant section of the state. This area has been expanded to include all of Venango and Jefferson counties and part of Clarion county. (See Map). Very little natural reproduction takes place in this area, therefore only pheasants which are legal game are made available through stocking.

Production at the State Wild Turkey Farm was maintained and 9,267 turkeys were raised and released. Two wild turkey laying pens were used in 1963; one in Clinton county on SGL #89 near Farrandville and the other in Lycoming county on State Forest Land near Waterville. Game Farm turkey hens were placed in these pens where they were mated by wild toms. The eggs from these pens were incubated at the Turkey Farm and the poults raised were used to introduce wild blood into the farm breeding stock.

Each of the six field divisions has a turkey hardening pen located in a mountainous section. Twelve-week-old Game Farm toms are placed in these enclosures and hardened for six to eight weeks before they are liberated during the month of October.

Game Farm production of bobwhite quail was held at 20,853 for the two-year period. The Game Farm shipped 38,184 quail eggs and 13,150 quail chicks to sportsmen's organizations, farmers, Boy Scouts, F.F.A., and other youth organizations. Quail from this program are released in the area in which they are raised. Part of the game farm quail are raised on the ground in an effort to produce a better quality bird for liberation.

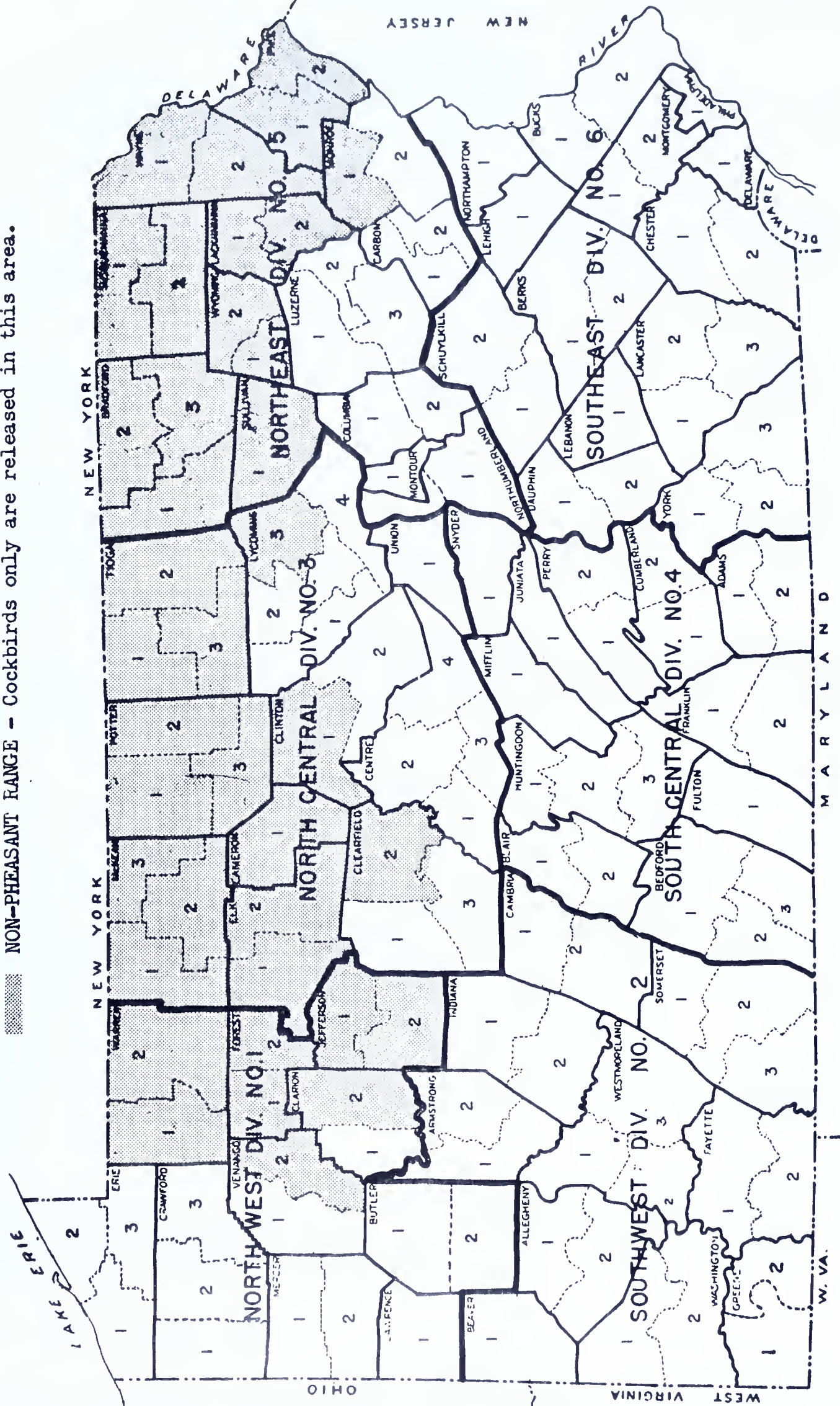
The rabbit trapping and transfer program produced 103,725 rabbits for release in open hunting territory. These rabbits are trapped in towns, parks and other closed hunting areas during the month of January and early February. Traps are furnished to authorized agents who trap the animals and turn them over to game protectors for release.

The rearing and release of mallard ducks was continued at the Wild Waterfowl Farm and 21,002 were banded and released on marshes, beaver dams, streams and ponds throughout the state. From the captive flock of Canada Geese and through purchases, 722 Canada Geese were banded and released.

Summary of All Game Released (Game Farms, Purchased, Trapped and Transferred) -

Ringneck Pheasants	610,679
Cottontail Rabbits	103,725
Mallard Ducks	21,002
Bobwhite Quail	20,853
Wild Turkeys	9,267
Snowshoe Hares	943
Canada Geese	722

NON-PHEASANT RANGE - Cockbirds only are released in this area.



Approximately 27,000 banded pheasants have been released thus far in two counties representative of primary ringneck habitat. Based on band recoveries, it is apparent that cock birds stocked in the fall, particularly in-season liberations, contributed more birds by direct return to the hunter than did spring-released males. Nest destruction resulting from hay making operations constituted a major non-hunting season drain on the pheasant population.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH

BIENNIAL REPORT - JULY 1, 1962 TO JUNE 30, 1964

Wildlife is an important part of Pennsylvania's pioneer tradition and heritage. But because of the constant destruction and modification of wildlife habitat to meet the demands of a growing human population, it is necessary to find new ways of perpetuating our wildlife resource.

The Division of Research serves as the fact-finding arm of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. In this capacity it engages in a variety of biological studies designed to provide more knowledge concerning our game species and their environment. Included in these investigations are such matters as numbers of birds and mammals, their distribution, seasonal and annual population fluctuations, reproductive capacity, the status of food supplies, and the collection of many other types of information that have a direct bearing on the well-being of the wildlife in the Commonwealth. This information, in turn, is used by the Game Commission in managing this renewable resource for the production of recreational enjoyment for the people, and more effective control of those species in direct conflict with agricultural and forestry interests.

A total of eight research projects were in progress during this biennium. Inasmuch as most of these investigations are of a continuing nature, only a brief resume of the major studies will be presented here. It should be noted that all studies, when completed, are reported by more detailed publications elsewhere.

During the 1963-1964 Biennium nine game biologists worked on one or more of the following research projects:

White-tailed Deer Study -

An important phase of the current investigation dealt with the nutritional requirements of deer. Feeding experiments indicated that poor quality diets resulted in lower reproductive vigor and subnormal antler development. Experimentation in the field of natural food production for deer served as a companion study. Various types and degrees of forest thinnings, standard commercial logging practices, the use of herbicides and clearcutting specifically for browse production were under investigation. In terms of browse production and tree regeneration for future timber harvests, it was found that the practice of completely severing the tree trunks, especially when the slash is not removed, is superior to such methods as herbicides, cut-and-bend or girdling.

A second portion of the deer study dealing with life history and population dynamics, provided valuable information upon which to base the Game Commission's management program. The validity and soundness of this approach may be found in the high-yield harvests of 72,913 and 84,416 deer for the seasons of 1962 and 1963, respectively.

Ring-necked Pheasant Study -

A study of the ring-necked pheasant, newest of the Commission's research endeavors, gained momentum in terms of data collection. Appreciable light has been shed on several aspects of pheasant management including the stocking program involving artificially propagated birds.

Approximately 27,000 banded pheasants have been released thus far in two counties representative of primary ringneck habitat. Based on band recoveries, it is apparent that cock birds stocked in the fall, particularly in-season liberations, contributed more birds by direct return to the hunter than did spring-released males. Nest destruction resulting from hay making operations constituted a major non-hunting season drain on the pheasant population.

In an attempt to fill an unoccupied habitat niche, Korean-type pheasants were liberated experimentally in two study areas in Southcentral Pennsylvania. Prior to this time, no pheasants were known to have survived the winter at these sites. Thus far, the Korean-type birds have been reproducing in the wild and surviving the winter in limited but encouraging numbers.

Wild Turkey Study -

Information gathered during the course of this study concerning the turkey's ability to withstand gunning pressure and the accessibility of certain portions of the turkey range has served as a basis for varying the length of the hunting season in certain parts of the state. A "short" season in the southcentral and peripheral ranges and a "long" season in the northcentral counties has resulted in a more equitable distribution of hunting pressure and harvest.

The variety and availability of natural turkey foods has been the subject of study for several years. Based on the information collected to date, large-scale winter feeding programs appear warranted only during periods of extreme emergency.

Experimentation with artificially propagated and wild-trapped birds indicated that the latter is superior stock for establishing or re-establishing turkey populations in certain problem areas.

Experimental Management of the Conemaugh River Reservoir and An Evaluation of Habitat Development for Wildlife -

Major emphasis in these two studies centered on the development and testing of various plant species and cultural practices that can be used in the production of food and cover for wildlife. Those woody and herbaceous plant species as well as establishment and maintenance techniques that exhibited the desired qualities were incorporated in the Commission's land management program.

Limited research involving waterfowl, woodcock, snowshoe hares and cottontail rabbits was also conducted during the biennium.

In order to draw from the widest possible range of specialists in the field of wildlife biology and soil and plant sciences, certain phases of the foregoing studies were conducted cooperatively with personnel from the Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Respectfully submitted,

ATTEST:


M. J. Golden, Executive Director

H. L. Buchanan, President
C. F. Hockersmith, Vice-President
James A. Thompson, Secretary
Brig. Gen. Nicholas Biddle
Russell M. Lucas
R. G. Smith
Loring H. Cramer
Frederick M. Simpson

